

FEAR A TARIFF
WANT THE PAYNE
BILL PASSED

Cuban Reciprocity Treaty Section Cited by Those Opposed to Measure.

OTHER NATIONS WOULD DEMAND LIKE FAVORS

DIFFICULTIES IN WAY OF SUCCESSFULLY OPERATING MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM CLAUSE.

Washington, March 20.—The Payne tariff bill would bring about a great international tariff war, it is feared, because of the section which countermands the operation of the Cuban reciprocity treaty, it is one of the arguments that is being made against the measure.

It is urged that other countries which would otherwise agree to give the United States the benefit of their most favored nation clause in return for the minimum scale of duties provided for in the Payne bill would not consent to the Cuban reciprocity provision is the most favored nation clause of the American tariff, and will therefore refuse to give the new tariff agreement with this country.

CONSIDERED BY COMMITTEE. This difficulty regarding the Cuban reciprocity treaty and its relation to the maximum and minimum tariff provisions of the Payne bill was not overlooked by the framers of that measure. The sub-committee which drafted the bill considered the possibility of the claim being made that the clause continuing the treaty with Cuba discriminates against other nations.

After discussing the matter, it was agreed to allow the provision to remain in the bill, on the assumption that other countries recognizing the usual relations existing between the United States and Cuba would not object to the lower duties which the island republic would receive.

Furthermore, in support of this argument, it is contended that Cuba ships to this country articles which do not compete with our imports with countries of Europe.

MANY DIFFICULTIES. There are other difficulties in the way of operating successfully a maximum and minimum tariff. Most European nations have reciprocal relations with certain products with their neighboring countries, and it would be inconsistent for the United States to expect these nations to get the benefit of our minimum duties.

On the other hand, the framers of the Payne bill have designed the maximum tariff provision in such a way that practically every country in Europe will be compelled to seek our minimum duties in time.

France is one of the countries that will be most affected by the maximum schedule of the Payne tariff. The duties imposed by the present law on wines, liquors and spirits are increased 40 per cent in the maximum provision of the new bill, and this advance will seriously affect the importations from France of wines, principally on the low grades. Italy and Spain would also feel the effect of these duties.

MUST ABROGATE AGREEMENT. Germany now gives the United States nearly all the minimum duties of her tariff under the provisions of the German trade agreement, but unless she should offer to abrogate the agreement and give this country all of her favorite duties, the maximum rates of the Payne tariff would apply. The German agreement provides that six months' notice of its discontinuance must be given by either country, but it can be abrogated by mutual consent.

The Payne bill places a maximum duty of 20 per cent addition on the following articles: chemicals, tobacco, agricultural products, silk and paper schedules, and the exception of coal tar dyes and extracts for dyeing in the chemical schedule, for which there is no maximum rate of duty. The rates of the Dingley law are not maximum duties on pig iron, structural steel, steel billets, iron and steel plates.

PROOF THAT Charcoal Will Absorb Impurities Many People Are Not "From Missouri" but They Like to Be Shown—A Simple Yet Effective Test for Charcoal.

Frequently people like to know if an article will do all that is claimed of it, and we agree with those people for it is perfectly right that they should know. The American Charcoal Lozenges are a considerable expense to perfect some simple method by which it could be convincingly proven that their Charcoal Lozenges possessed all the medicinal qualities claimed of them, and herein print a simple yet effective proof.

FREE BOOK ON CANCER. CANCER has proved its merits in the treatment of cancer. It is not in an experimental stage. Records of undeciphered cases of cancer in nearly every part of the body are contained in Dr. Leach's new 100-page book. This book also tells the cause of the disease, tells what to do in case of bleeding, pain, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the treatment of any case. A copy of this valuable book free to those interested. Address Dr. L. T. Leach, Box 21, Indianapolis, Ind.

MAXIMUM ON POTTERY

The maximum duties for the pottery schedules are 25 per cent more than the minimum, and for the sundries schedule the increase is an addition of 25 per cent ad valorem. The flux and wood schedules have no maximum duties prescribed.

The principal articles on the free list for which a 20 per cent ad valorem is provided are maximum duties on coffee, crude natural camphor, drugs for dyeing and tanning hides, iron ores, oils, including petroleum, tallow and tobacco stems.

Representatives of western states are claiming that the new drawback provision in the Payne tariff bill is discriminatory against the west in favor of the east. The revised drawback section permits manufacturers to secure the drawback of 99 per cent of the duty paid on imported raw material, without the necessity of using the material in the manufacture of a product that is exported. A raw material of domestic production in equal quantity and of similar character may be used instead of the imported material.

CLAIMS OF WESTERN MEN. Western members of congress are contending that this tends to give the manufacturers at seaboard a decided advantage over the manufacturer in the interior, on account of freight rates. One illustration offered was that of a flour manufacturer in Minneapolis, who imports from Canada a thousand bushels of wheat every week, and is obliged to collect a drawback when it is exported. He would find it more advantageous, under the new drawback provision, to dispose of his flour in the local market and purchase an equal amount of flour at some seaport for exportation. This would save him the transportation charges from Minneapolis to the seaport. It is said that the manufacturer would at the same time secure his drawback on the flour exported. Under the present law the flour exported would be subject to a drawback on the imported wheat in order to secure the drawback.

BENEFIT OF HONEST EXPORTER. The ways and means committee claims, however, that the new drawback is for the benefit of the honest exporter, who has been laboring under a disadvantage because unscrupulous manufacturers have taken advantage of the difficulty of enforcing the present drawback law. The new drawback section extends this privilege to many industries which have been unable to make use of it, and that for this reason it will encourage manufacture in this country.

One amendment to the Payne bill which has the support of the members of the ways and means committee, and which probably will be submitted as a committee amendment, is that the section regarding maximum duties should also apply in the case of the country granting a lower tariff to a dependency or colony.

FREE PHILIPPINE RICE. The rice growing and distributing interests of the United States are apprehensive of the effects on their industry if free entry of that staple from the Philippines. Today representatives of that industry had a conference with Secretary of War Dickinson and secured his consent to an amendment to the bill providing that when rice is imported from the islands for commercial purposes free of duty the president is to impose on rice coming into the Philippines from any foreign country a duty equal in amount to that imposed on such imports entering the United States from foreign countries. Officials of the insular bureau wish a long time before the Philippines export any rice.

MARRIAGE LICENSES. James M. Smith and Effie J. Boudreau of Salt Lake City, and James Metcalf and Belle Leonard of Salt Lake City, and C. E. Jeffries of Salt Lake City, were granted marriage licenses by the county clerk.

SAYS HE MARRIED IN FEAR OF DEATH. Forced by an irate mother to marry a girl who asserts he had wronged her, is the story of a young man who was married yesterday filed an answer to his wife's suit, in which he made the assertion that he married her under fear of death. He says that his mother threatened to kill him if he did not marry her, and that the child was that of another. The mother went further and threatened him with instant death if he did not marry her, and the younger woman made the remark that if he did not she would "fix him so that he couldn't marry any one else."

PARK CITY HAPPENINGS. Park City, March 20.—The people of Park City are rejoicing today at the victory of the High school debating team. All the pupils and some parents were at the debate, which was a very interesting one. Park City is justly proud of this debating team, as the boys are three of the finest in high school, and are all freshmen.

A RARE HIRSHUTE GROWTH. (Washington Star.) "You must drink my whisky," the doctor told his patient, "otherwise you mustn't take it all." "But how shall I get the whisky?" the patient queried plaintively. "My wife won't let me have it for the whisky doctor," he said.

DOCTOR SAID Much Sickness Caused by Coffee Drinking. It is wise to use care in the selection of your table beverage. The experience of several Illinois families proves this, and one of them is a very interesting story.

"We were induced to quit coffee about eight years ago, because of its injurious effects. The doctor advised us to stop it entirely and we began to use Postum.

"While we drank coffee we had headache, sleeplessness, stomach troubles, palpitation of the heart, etc. We have had no injurious effects from Postum, and are clear of all the old coffee troubles. It has a fine color, a delicious flavor, and we feel free to drink all we wish of it."

"My brother's family has used Postum for eight years, and has been benefited as we have. A Swedish family, neighbors, used to drink coffee for years, but finding it harmful, have quit and now use Postum.

"A number of other families we know here who were habitual coffee drinkers, with the usual results, have now taken up Postum. The doctors here say much sickness is caused by drinking coffee.

"Some of them did not like Postum at first, but when we showed them how to make it dark and rich, according to directions on pkg., they liked it better than coffee, and it agrees with them."

President Gardner Thinks Late Assembly Has Been of Some Use

"Certainly it is a pleasure to me at this time," said President Gardner of the senate, "to say that while we have

profit. The seventeen gentlemen who compose this body, aside from myself, may have quarreled in committee and in session, but the result of these quarrels has operated for the good of the state.

"It has been my fortune to have been in legislative assemblies in the past. I try to get along with my neighbors in ways, and when I was in the legislature before I avoided bloody combats. But I want to say to you, my boy, that it has never, in my whole lifetime, been given to me the opportunity to meet and become associated with a finer lot of gentlemen than those who formed our little choir here."

"God's truth it is that there have been things said and done during this session by senate members—and I do not hold my own self entirely blameless, either—that should have no part in the proceedings of a dignified body such as an upper house is supposed to be, but, as I said before, I believe that when the heat was squeezed out of these utterances, differences, arguments and controversies, the residue left is that which is best for Utah, and I am glad of it."

"Personally, I will say that the members of the senate have treated me with every consideration. No request that I made of any member or any committee has been turned down. I don't know whether this is because I'm a little bigger than some of them—Sevy excepted—but I am sensible that my associates have dealt fairly with me."

"And I want to say to you boys of the press that you have 'seen your duty and done it noble,' for you have let some of us down plenty easy. I hope that the legislation which has been enacted by this legislature will be beneficial to our state; I am quite sure that the session of the legislature which was not enacted will be the same."

Mr. Speaker is convinced that issues have been met squarely. Speaker E. W. Robinson of the house of representatives last night gave out the following statement concerning the session just closed:

"I feel that we were elected without the situation being thoroughly understood by many members. Therefore, being pledged in so many different ways, and coming together partially or wholly unprepared, we were at a loss for a time to know exactly what to do. When we got here our constituents, earnest and honest in their convictions, look upon us as the representatives of the people, and it is one of the hardest questions any legislature in this state has ever had to deal with."

"There was never a time when the questions at issue were so well intended to create factions and establish feelings that were hard to overcome, and I consider that the gentlemen who form this house are the peers of any I have known in the history of this state, both from standpoints of earnestness, conservatism and ability."

"While they have at times been intense in their contentions to establish the principles for which they stand as the representatives of their constituents, yet today, after seventy days of earnest discussion, there are not two of them who cannot meet each other in friendliness and good feeling. They have met large questions and have solved them with credit."

"I deem it one of the greatest of all honors to have been chosen speaker of the house and to have served the other members as their chairman. I have tried to be fair to all factions, and I wish to congratulate them on the fact that the differences have been manifested only in the discussion of the principles for which they have stood on the floor. I am grateful for the kindly feeling they have manifested toward me, and I appreciate the fact that the harmony of the house depended on them, and not on myself."

"The associations I have formed with them will always be a source of great pleasure to me. I shall be always glad to hear of their prosperity in the future. I feel likewise that the officers and employees of the house are deserving of thanks in that they have always

RICH VEIN OF SILVER. Buena Vista, Colo., March 20.—A four-foot vein of high grade silver ore has been discovered in the Latchaw tunnel on the side of Mount Princeton. The discovery was made 4,000 feet in from the mouth of a tunnel that has been in operation thirty years.

HARRIMAN'S YACHT SAILS. New York, March 20.—The steamer Sultan, owned by E. H. Harriman, sailed from here today bound for New Orleans, and it is expected will board his yacht at New Orleans for the trip home.

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LEGISLATION DESIGNED TO RAISE EDUCATIONAL STANDARD IN UTAH

Much important legislation relative to state educational matters has been added to the statute books during the session of the legislature just closed. All of the bills have appeared under the name of Representative John H. Wootton, though all of them were approved by the state board of education before being submitted to both houses.

The first of these, house bill No. 80, provided for changing the name of the state normal school to the State School of Education, making the title uniform with that of other states, and enabling the Utah institution to become a beneficiary of the Carnegie fund.

House bill No. 92, relating to the issuance of teachers' certificates and raising the standard of qualifications necessary to become a teacher, is believed to have been the most important of the measures. Under the terms of

the new law, applicants must show that their training is equal to four years' high school course, and they are also required to show certificates from a course in psychology and theory of education, or to pass an examination on these subjects.

Another blow aimed at incompetents was contained in house bill No. 93, which gives county superintendents of schools authority to supervise the hiring of teachers. It is said by Mr. Wootton that in some of the rural districts it has long been a practice for the local school board to hire friends or relatives of members, without regard to their qualifications as teachers. It is also thought that incompetent teachers from remote districts applying for new positions can be more easily recognized and refused by the county superintendent than by local boards.

House bill No. 105 is an economic measure intended to assist the interests of education in localities where no high school is available. The bill provides for the payment of a portion of the transportation expense of pupils where it can be proved to be cheaper to carry them a reasonable distance than to maintain a high school in the district. At present Draper students, fourteen in number, go to Sandy each morning at their own expense.

APPOINTMENT MEETS WITH WIDE APPROVAL. Harold J. Peery, appointed by Governor Spry a trustee for the state industrial school, is one of the popular young business men of Ogden. He is the son of the late D. H. Peery, born and reared in Ogden. Practically all

framed from making adverse comments, placing before our constituents a fair and unbiased report of the intentions of the house.

"I am satisfied with the work we have accomplished. We may not have done all that our constituents would desire, but I believe we have accomplished as much as any forty-five men chosen from the state should have done, when the adverse conditions are considered."

GENTLEMAN FROM EDEN FATHER OF LIVE ISSUE. Representative George A. Fuller of Eden, Weber county, is the father of a bouncing ten-pound son born during the last few hours of the legislative session. Mr. Fuller has denied, affirmed and sidestepped, but the fact remains that he emerged from the telephone booth of the house of representatives during the night session wearing a first-class edition of the Sunny Jim smile.

He confided the news that a son and heir had been born to him, and the friend, Representative Moran, is alleged to have betrayed his confidence by telling the newspaper men present. Questioned concerning the news, Mr. Fuller admitted its truth, but after counting the cost of such admission recounted, stating that he did not know.

"77" Humphreys' Seventy-Seven breaks up Colds and GRIP

"That medical Teutonic tyrant the Pfeiffer bacillus is invading many an American's home at present. He comes without warning, in damp, cold weather, supported by an army of aches and pains. His scouts are headaches and giddiness, and when he has marshalled his army and declared war the Pfeiffer microbe places his victim under the martial law of influenza."

This form of Grip is completely routed by Doctor Humphreys' "Seventy-seven."

All Drug Stores, 25c, or mailed. Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., Cor. William and Ann Streets, New York.

Are Drugs Necessary? Can Nature be Assisted?

If people were born right and afterwards lived right, there would be no need for medicine. Every doctor knows this. So do other well-informed people. One thing more. When a person lives heredity, or acquires bodily weakness by heredity, medicine cannot cure him. Only charlatans claim that medicines will cure disease. Medicines may palliate symptoms. Medicines may urge the powers of Nature to resist disease. Medicines sometimes arouse the efforts of the human body to right itself against derangements. This is the most that medicine can do.

A man accidentally puts his finger in the fire. Instinctively he wets his finger in his mouth, then blows on it for the cooling effect. This is no cure. He knows it very well. But it makes it feel better for the time being.

People eat unwisely. This produces dyspepsia or indigestion. The only rational cure is to eat correctly. Yet if a palliative is at hand the pains of indigestion can be mitigated, the throes of dyspepsia assuaged. The medicine cannot be said to have cured. It simply palliates disagreeable symptoms. The cure must come through right living.

Take Peruna, for instance. No one claims Peruna is a cure for dyspepsia. But Peruna will stimulate the stomach to perform its function properly. Peruna will increase the flow of digestive fluids, without which digestion cannot be carried on at all. It will increase the relish of food, the appetite.

It is admitted that all this can be accomplished by right living, but there are so many people who either will not or do not know how to eat correctly that a tremendous amount of good can be done by the wise use of Peruna.

A stomach that has been frequently abused performs the function of digestion very poorly. Such a stomach allows the food to remain undigested for some time after it is swallowed. This leads to fermentation of the food. Sour stomach is the result. This goes on week after week, until the blood is poisoned with the products of fermentation. This condition is very apt to produce rheumatism.

It is not claimed that Peruna will cure rheumatism. Nothing will cure rheumatism but correct living. But it is claimed that Peruna will assist a badly abused stomach to perform its work.

NEWEST NOTES OF SCIENCE. The foreign population of China is estimated at 40,000,000. Ninety pounds of salt can be evaporated from a ton of Dead Sea water.

Venezuela's government cigarette monopoly has been abolished by executive decree.

Tobacco is almost the only agricultural product, fruits excepted, exported from Paraguay.

Because of the high rate of infant mortality, Calcutta has appointed a woman as sanitary inspector.

According to an English orientalist the taxicab was known to the Chinese at least 1,900 years ago.

The government of Uruguay is about to establish its first wireless telegraph station at Lobos island.

Over 1,500 miles of new electrical railway are being built in the United States, Canada and Mexico last year.

A patent has been granted upon a solder for joining aluminum, consisting of tin, zinc, antimony and phosphorus.

By placing the stems of cut flowers in a weak solution of sal ammoniac, they may be kept fresh from fifteen to thirty days.

Paraffin of hydrogen will strengthen the background color of blue prints that have faded through exposure to sunlight.

The Lake Shore railroad is experimenting with a fresh air system for its cars. Buffalo and Chicago with wireless telegraphy.

Are Drugs Necessary? Can Nature be Assisted?

If a person would correct his habits persist in right eating and temperate ways, undoubtedly the stomach would right itself, the blood would rid itself of the poison, and everything would be right. But as said before there are a multitude of people who will not or cannot adopt right methods of living. To such people Peruna is a boon. A dose before meals will assist the stomach to do its work. It brings about normal digestion, and all the train of ills that follow indigestion disappear.

In other words, Peruna is helpful to those who live badly, or those who have acquired some chronic weakness. Peruna does not cure, but it assists the powers of Nature to bring about a cure. The whip does not increase the power of the horse to pull a load, but judiciously used it stimulates the horse to use his powers at the right time, without which he could not have pulled the load.

This illustrates the effect of Peruna, or any other good remedy upon the system. Taken at the right time, it calls forth the powers of the human system to meet the on-rachments of disease, and thus cures, if not entirely ends, the diseased action.

No one should ever attempt to substitute medicine in the place of right living. In the end such an attempt will prove a disaster. But an occasional use of the right medicine at the right time is a godsend, and no reasonable person will undertake to deny it.

Those who know how to use Peruna find it of untold value. By and by the world will get wise enough so that through correct living no medicine at all will be needed. But that time has not arrived. In the meantime, while the world is approaching that perfection in which all medicine will be eliminated, Peruna is a handy remedy to have in the house.

Slight derangements of the stomach; slight catarrhal attacks of the liver, the throat, bronchial tubes, lungs or bowels; these attacks are sure to lead to grave diseases, and can be averted by the judicious use of Peruna.

Wouldn't you like to read a few unsolicited testimonials from people who have used Peruna, and who stand ready to confirm the above statements concerning it. If so, address the Peruna Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio, and we will send some prepaid.

Japan recently completed and placed in commission the fastest passenger steamer in the Pacific. Oil fuel and turbine engines give it a 24-knot speed.

By the use of internal combustion engines, a new British battleship will do without funnels, masts, carrying masts, gun turrets and bridges.

The Norwegian storthing has voted Captain Roald Amundsen a subsidy of \$18,000 to enable him to sail to the North Pole, the Fram, for a polar expedition.

An Iowa man has patented a key-like attachment for coffee pot handles, which when pressed allows the water to effluite the flow of coffee from the spout.

In a new form of centrifugal pump the power is applied directly to the water, instead of to the shaft, and the journal, speed resistance and friction.

The detailed formula of every patent must now be filed with the Austrian government and other requirements fulfilled before its importation is allowed.

Researches in Germany show that a given quantity of red coal will absorb four times the amount of water that will be absorbed by the same amount of coke if cold.

A new balance plow of German invention is designed to be used on hillsides where the soil is liable to slide in one direction, the shares at either end facing the same side.

A British patent has been granted upon an instrument for testing the relative freshness of eggs by using the well known fact that a fresh egg sinks in water, while a stale one floats.

An autopsy upon a negro who recently died in Philadelphia of pneumonia showed that a stab wound in his heart which was sewed together by surgeons six years before had completely healed.

Under a new New York law optometrists are those who prescribe lenses for defective eyes; opticians grind the lenses, make spectacles and glasses, and oculists treat eye diseases.

A bulk of graphite sprinkled in the cylinders of a gasoline engine in which the piston rings and walls have become worn will first clean the rings and bring the compression to normal again.

Motor-driven balloon trains, consisting of six wagons containing compressed gas holders, two wagons for supplies and three for the balloon, ropes and equipment, have been added to the Austro-Hungarian fleet.

In addition to yielding a medicinal oil, acetic acid and a tar which is a solvent for solid greases, the leaves of the eucalyptus tree are said to produce an illuminating gas.

Nearly every American college and university which sends out exploration parties will have representatives investigating the contents of the prehistoric mounds of the Missouri valley the coming summer.

In a new form of electric lighting the lamps are suspended above bowl-shaped reflectors of such design that the light is thrown against the ceiling and diffused about a room without casting any shadows.

Discoveries of radium in pitchblende in a pit of refuse at the mouth of a copper mine in Cornwall, England, which was abandoned fifty years ago, have led to a reopening of the mine and the search for more of the priceless stuff.

Steel and reinforced concrete will be largely used in the rebuilding of the Hawaiian cities destroyed by earthquakes in December and it is probable that the government will limit the height of all buildings to ten meters.

Whether an electric current is alternating or direct may be determined by holding a magnet in front of a incandescent lamp burning in the circuit. If the current be alternating, the filament will vibrate; if direct it will bend toward the magnet without vibrating.

According to a German government commission the cost of investing in the electrification of railroads, it is essential from the standpoint of economy to build a 15,000-volt power line at a voltage of 50,000, to be reduced to 15,000 when it is used in locomotives.

In the distribution of prizes the prize for the best engineering work of the year is awarded to the student who has completed the most advanced work in the field of engineering. The prizes are: Germany, \$1,000; England, \$500; Denmark, \$200; Holland, \$100; Sweden and the United States, \$50 each; Italy and Spain, \$25 each.

A Million Details. Are a good many. All taken care of at The Century Printing Co., 55-67 Post-office Place.